

**WILMINGTON JOURNAL:**  
PUBLISHED EVERY DAY MORNING, BY  
**FULTON & PRICE, Proprietors.**  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
\$3 50 a year, in advance, or \$3 00 if not paid within  
three months after subscription.  
No subscription received for less than 12 months.  
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper or  
to change the number of a subscription year, until the  
expiration of said year.  
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the  
end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and  
give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the  
paper will be continued and charged for according to the  
above terms.  
Subscribers will pay the postage on letters containing Three  
dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted  
through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's cer-  
tificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt  
therefor.  
Letters on business connected with this of-  
fice, must be addressed (post paid) to the Proprietors.

CIRCULATION OF THE JOURNAL 1900

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

**Post Office, Wilmington.**

Northern Mail, by Rail Road, due daily at 1 P. M.,

and close at 10 o'clock every day.

Southern Mail, by Steamer from Charleston, is due

daily at 5 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

Fayetteville Mail, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays

Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same

days at 10 o'clock.

Fayetteville Mail, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown,

Westbrook, and Robinson, is due on Tuesdays, Thurs-

days and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days

at 10 P. M.

Smithville Mail, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M.,

and closes at 10 P. M. every day.

Taylor's Mail, Long Creek, Moore's Creek, Black

River, Church, and Harrell's Store Mail, is due every

Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

Overland Mail, via Tappan Sound, Stump Sound

Swamp, Ferry, Jacksonville to Richmond, and return

via Baltimore's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and

on every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

**ELI W. HALL,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will practice in the Counties of New Han-

over, Onslow, and Duplin.

Office on Front street, opposite the Cape

Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Ho-

tel. [Oct 12, 1849—5-12m]

**H. S. ASHE,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

(OFFICE OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE.)

Adopts the method of informing his friends that

he has determined to return to the practice of the

Law, and will be grateful for any business that may

be confided to his hands. He will at present at-

tend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and

Wayne. [Feb 2, 1849—21-4f]

**JOHN L. HOLMES,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will practice in the Counties of New Hanover

Sampson, Duplin and Brunswick.

July 13, 1849—14-1y

**EDWARD CANTWELL,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

(OFFICE IN NIXON'S BUILDING.)

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will be grateful for any business entrusted to him

Jan 26, 1849—120-4f

**GEORGE W. DAVIS,**

**Commission and Forwarding**

**MERCHANT,**

DAVIS'S WHARF,

South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

**WM. H. LIPPITT,**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

**DRUGGIST,**

AND DEALER IN

Paints, Oils, Dry Stuffs, Window Glass,

Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent

Medicines, &c. &c.

Corner of Front and Market Streets, immedi-

ately opposite Shaw's Cold Stand, WILMINGTON, N. C.

October 8, 1847—4

**G. & W. A. GWYER,**

**Manufacturers and Dealers in**

**CABINET FURNITURE,**

IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.

Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Looking

Glasses, &c. &c.

Front street, near Market, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE GWYER, W. A. GWYER.

**T. F. ROBESON,**

**INSPECTOR OF**

**TIMBER AND LUMBER,**

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dec 22, 1848—115-1f

**SCOTT, KEEN & Co.**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS**

IN

**SUPERIOR**

**READY MADE CLOTHING,**

Market-Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1849—19-1y.

**JOHN WALKER, Jr.,**

**Auctioneer and Commission**

**MERCHANT,**

WILMINGTON, N. C.

March 16, 1848—127-1f

**CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,**

**GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING**

**MERCHANTS,**

Nos. 1 & 2, Dickinson's Buildings, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of

Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

April 6th, 1849—130-1y

**WM. A. GWYER,**

**General Agent, Forwarding**

**AND**

**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will make liberal advances on consignments of

Naval Stores and country produce generally—

All business entrusted to him, will receive his

personal attention as usual.

Office on Front street, near Market.

**MILES COSTIN,**

**GENERAL AGENT,**

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

**COUNTRY PRODUCE:**

Such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores,

Corn, Bacon, &c. &c.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFERENCES.

P. K. Dickinson, O. G. Parsley,

D. Thos. H. Wright,

Owen Fennell,

A. L. Price,

John Dutton, N. C.

July 13, 1849—14-4f

**Drs. Charles DUFFY and E. S. HUNTER,**

Having entered into co-partnership with the view

of rendering mutual assistance, offer their profes-

sional services to the citizens of Onslow and the

adjacent counties.

Richlands, August 13th, 1849—152-1f

**TAILORING.**

THE subscriber has resumed his business in

Wilmington, and will carry on the Tailoring

Business in all its various branches. He is in

possession of all the latest styles, and from his

past experience in the business he feels satisfied

that he can please the taste of the most fastidious.

A trial is all that is asked to convince the most

skeptical. He guarantees all work that he does to

fit, and to be made in a workman-like manner.

S. R. ROBBINS,

May 17, 1849—136-12m

# Wilmington Journal.

JAMES FULTON, Editor.  
A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

VOL. 6.—NO. 6

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 266

**Law Notice.**

THE subscriber, assisted by an experienced

and competent Attorney, in the City of Wash-

ington, prosecutes and settles all manner of claims

upon the U. S. Government. Particular at-

tention given to those arising under the Pension

and Bounty Laws. Address (post paid)

ED. CANTWELL,

Wilmington, N. C.

Aug 17, 1849—149-4f

**Notice.**

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming

by any of the Packets consigned to my ad-

dress, are hereby notified that they must attend to

receiving them on their arrival, and during the

time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be

responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.

October 16, 1846

**FULTON & PRICE,**

**JOB, PAMPHLET, CARD AND ORNAMENTAL**

**PRINTERS,**

CORNER OF FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

are prepared to execute PRINTING of every de-

scription, in a style equal to any

printers in the State.

Particular attention paid to the following kinds of

**LETTER PRESS PRINTING:**

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

BILLS OF LADING,

AND ALL KINDS OF

CERTIFICATES,

CHECKS, AND

CIRCULARS,

AND HOUSEHOLD

PRINTS.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING NEATLY DONE!

**HAND-BILLS AND POSTERS**

of any size, for Theatres, Concerts, Circus, &c.

done without delay, in a manner that will give

satisfaction, and on the most reasonable terms.

We call the attention of our citizens, and the

public in general, to the above Circular, and cor-

dially extend to them an invitation to give us a

call for their work, assuring them that it shall be

well done, and at a price to suit the times.

FULTON & PRICE.

March 30, 1849.

**HOTCHKISS'**

**Vertical Water Wheels.**

W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels

in this place. He will take pleasure in showing

the castings to any person who may desire to see

them. There will be found at his office a supply

of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for

sale singly or in pairs.

Dec 29, 1848—116-1y

**The Merchant Tailoring**

WILL be continued as usual, under the superin-

tendency of V. R. PEIRSON and H. S. KELLY, in

the rear of the store formerly occupied by V. R.

Peirson, Agent, who has just returned from the

North with a splendid assortment of goods in the

above line, embracing every article kept in a

tailor's shop, which will be made up to order in a

style that cannot fail to please the most

astidious.

The fancy department embraces all the new and

elegant patterns and most desirable styles. Fancy

Silk and Satin, Gravels, Supercuts, Gloves,

Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, &c.

In addition to the above, a variety of ready-made

clothing, manufactured by one of the most fa-

mable New York Tailors, which will be sold at

low prices as can be found in either of the At-

tention to the above, a variety of ready-made

clothing, manufactured by one of the most fa-

mable New York Tailors, which will be sold at

low prices as can be found in either of the At-

tention to the above, a variety of ready-made

clothing, manufactured by one of the most fa-

mable New York Tailors, which will be sold at

low prices as can be found in either of the At-

tention to the above, a variety of ready-made

clothing, manufactured by one of the most fa-

mable New York Tailors, which will be sold at

low prices as can be found in either of the At-

tention to the above, a variety of ready-made

clothing, manufactured by one of the most fa-

mable New York Tailors, which will be sold at

low prices as can be found in either of the At-

tention to the above, a variety of ready-made

clothing, manufactured by one of the most fa-

mable New York Tailors, which will be sold at

low prices as can be found in either of the At-

tention to the above, a variety of ready-made

clothing, manufactured by one of the most fa-

mable New York Tailors, which will be sold at

low prices as can be found in either of the At-

tention to the above, a variety of ready-made

clothing, manufactured by one of the most fa-

mable New York Tailors, which will be sold at

low prices as can be found in either of the At-

tention to the above, a variety of ready-made

clothing, manufactured by one of the most fa-

mable New York Tailors, which will be sold at

low prices as can be found in either of the At-

tention to the above, a variety of ready-made

clothing, manufactured by one of the most fa-

mable New York Tailors, which will be sold at

low prices as can be found in either of the At-

tention to the above, a variety of ready-made

clothing, manufactured by one of the most fa-

mable New York Tailors, which will be sold at

low prices as can be found in either of the At-

tention to the above, a variety of ready-made

clothing, manufactured by one of the most fa-

mable New York Tailors, which will be sold at

low prices as can be found in either of the At-

tention to the above, a variety of ready-made

clothing, manufactured by one of the most fa-

mable New York Tailors, which will be sold at

low prices as can be found in either of the At-

tention to the above, a variety of ready-made

clothing, manufactured by one of the most fa-

mable New York Tailors, which will be sold at

low prices as can be found in either of the At-

tention to the above, a variety of ready-made

clothing, manufactured by one of the most fa-

mable New York Tailors, which will be sold at

low prices as can be found in either of the At-

tention to the above, a variety of ready-made

clothing, manufactured by one of the most fa-

mable New York Tailors, which will be sold at

low prices as can be found in either of the At-



93-In reply to the remarks of one of our town contemporaries, concerning the removal of Mr. Sullivan, we have only to say that, although Mr. Sullivan never received a written discharge from the Collector of this port, still we know the facts as stated by us last week to be perfectly correct. Mr. Sullivan was discharged from the office of Inspector of the Revenue. The disbursement of which was complained, was the precipitate removal of Mr. Sullivan, while engaged in discharging a cargo, by which much confusion must necessarily occur; at the same time, that it seemed like an exhibition of indecent haste, which, we think, might have well been dispensed with, even in the operation of the guillotine. What added to the apparent impropriety of the affair, is the fact that the gentleman who was put on board to finish the measuring of the cargo was a brother-in-law of the Collector, and a minor, and also an Inspector, so that the allegation that Mr. Sullivan was prevented from discharging the cargo on account of being an Inspector, must be without foundation.

Our contemporary tries to make light of the fact of Mr. Brown's being a minor. Of that gentleman we know but little, and nothing to his prejudice, but we believe that there are certain duties connected with his office which a minor is not legally qualified to discharge, and we can see no reason why Mr. Galloway should be precluded from calling public attention to the matter.

The attempt to create the impression that we are, or have been, influenced by unfriendly feelings to Col. Rankin, is simply gratuitous and unfounded. One of the editors of this paper, who was absent last week, has never enjoyed the pleasure of Col. Rankin's acquaintance, and consequently could have no feelings in the matter; the other has always been on the most friendly terms with that gentleman. We believe that we have the fullest right to criticize Col. Rankin's public acts, the odium of which, in nine cases out of ten, attaches properly to the authorities at Washington.

We are not aware that minors were appointed under the Collectorship of Mr. Jones, if so, we feel confident that it must have been through inadvertency or in ignorance of the fact; at any rate the democratic party cannot be held responsible for the acts of Mr. Jones, he being, in fact, a whig appointee, having been placed in office by John Tyler.

In conclusion we may add, that we not only "pretend," but we feel certain that we will elect our President at the next term; and we will also say, that when we do so, it will be under no false issues, but every one will know just what to expect.

93-The Chronicle of last Wednesday makes a quotation from the last Journal as follows: "Our Minister to Madrid, Mr. Barringer, has been instructed, it is reported, by his government, to open negotiations for the purchase of Cuba."

The Chronicle puts the following questions to the Journal: "Is the Journal in favor of it? [the acquisition of Cuba], and that the acquisition should be made during President Taylor's administration? Please give us an answer."

We can answer the Chronicle emphatically—we are in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, if that acquisition can be accomplished by fair and honorable means; and we will go further, and state distinctly, that should a war ensue from the acquisition of that island, after having been made upon fair terms, although the deed shall be accomplished by "General Taylor's administration," that the Journal, if the present proprietors should be so fortunate as to be its conductors at that time, will not imitate the example of the Chronicle in regard to the Mexican war, in giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," but the Journal will be found battling in defence of its country.

The Chronicle states, with emphasis, and we desire our readers to mark its language, that it has "not the slightest hesitation in saying, that we (the Chronicle) are opposed, out and out, as things now stand, to the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, in any way, either by conquest, purchase, or transfer without a consideration."

A SHIP CANAL ACROSS NICARAGUA.—The President of Nicaragua has issued his proclamation announcing that Mr. David L. White had presented to the supreme government ample powers, on behalf of various persons in the United States, to contract for the opening of a grand ship canal. He also says that commissioners have been appointed, with full power to conclude an arrangement with Mr. White upon the subject.

A letter to the New York Tribune, dated Leon de Nicaragua, September 14th, says that the grant to the company is for ninety-seven years, with a further extension for twenty years, and secures the right to make a ship canal, railway, or other communication, as may be deemed most expedient. The company will not doubt immediately commence improving the present means of transport, which are, by a short land carriage to the lake of Nicaragua, thence by the lake and the river San Juan to the Pacific. This will, no doubt, be a formidable rival to the Panama route.

A highly favorable treaty has been concluded with the Nicaraguan government by our Minister there, Mr. Squires, embracing some important provisions in regard to the proposed canal.

The Tallahassee (Fla.) correspondent of the Washington Union says: "Of the fifteen or twenty federal offices in this State, one is still in the hands of the democrats. Of course, Gen. Taylor has not violated the promise which he authorized Mr. Crittenden to make for him when he said 'he would be the last man to deny the democrats a fair share of the offices.' One of fifteen or twenty is a fair share, is it not?"

An English Journal mentions that the family of Oliver Cromwell has just become extinct in the person of Mrs. Russell, daughter of the late Mr. Oliver Cromwell, the biographer of the Protector, from whom he descended in the direct line.

This is a mistake. There is, we learn, now residing in this town, a most highly respectable family, who are descended immediately from Oliver Cromwell, "the Protector."

MR. CALHOUN'S RESIGNATION.—We are pleased to notice that the report of Mr. Calhoun's intended resignation is authoritatively contradicted by the South Carolina papers. At no former period was his presence in the Senate more imperatively demanded by the interests of the South, and at no former period would his loss have been more severely felt.

THE ELECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA, as we predicted it would, has gone for the democrats by a very large majority. We were in Philadelphia on the day of election, and a more disorganized set of folks than our opponents, could not be conceived of. One crowd was asking what "Rough and Ready" meant—what principles were attached to the name. Another hinted that the whole Cabinet was a hard, soft set. Some thought Gen. Taylor had made too many removals; others thought he had made too few. The "Native" portion of the party is split up and divided against the "Old Federal" portion. To attempt to account for the division would be useless and unnecessary—the real mystery would have been, had the motley Taylor party stuck together, having no earthly bond of union but the expectation of office, and "what are they among so many?" The whig party, as understood in '44, cannot be said to exist in either N. York or Pennsylvania. Speaking of New York, we may venture to assert now, from what we were able to see and hear, that the route of the federal party, at the approaching election in that State, will be more complete even than that in Pennsylvania. Verily, the federal party seem to have the prospect of rather a dull anniversary for their triumph of last year. It is a significant fact, that the counties in Pennsylvania, honored by a visit from Gen. Taylor during his grand tour this fall, have been the very ones where the greatest democratic victories have been achieved. We have not yet the full returns, but enough is known to show that the democratic Canal Commissioner is elected by some 15,000 majority—that the democrats have secured the House of Representatives by an overwhelming majority, and a small majority in the Senate; in fact that Pennsylvania has turned from the evil of her ways, and is the same good old democratic State she always was. So we go.

93-The City and County of Philadelphia was carried by the democrats at the election on the 10th inst. A democratic Sheriff was elected for the first time, we believe, in twenty years. Most of the officers in the "row" are also democrats.

FLORIDA ELECTIONS.—A number of elections were held in this State on the 1st inst. for members of the Legislature, to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignation of sundry whig members, who had been appointed to office by the present administration, and also to fill vacancies occasioned by deaths and other causes. So far as the result is known, the democrats have been generally successful. In Leon county, A. E. Maxwell, democrat, and one of the Editors of the Tallahassee Floridian & Journal, has been elected Senator from that county by 36 majority, over N. L. Thompson, his federal opponent. Last fall, Gen. Taylor carried Leon county by 162 majority. In St. John's, (St. Augustine), the entire democratic ticket is elected by 62 majority. It is stated by one of the papers, that "Taylor made nearly a clean sweep of the offices, and the people have made a clean sweep of the Taylorites."

It is also stated that Col. John Milton—one of the Cass democratic electors last fall, and who is the democratic candidate for major general of the 1st division—has received large majorities in Jefferson and Gadsden counties. The latter county was Taylor in 1848. Col. M. is certainly elected over Gen. L. A. Thompson, who was supported by the whigs.

In Duval county, the whig vote was 121 behind that of Gen. Taylor last fall. Colonel Jesse Carter, the democratic candidate for major general in East Florida, is certainly elected by a large majority; and also Col. Francis L. Daney, the democratic candidate for brigadier general. The news says:

We also learn that Col. Robert Brown, in Columbia county, and Mr. Horace Vaughan, in Nassau, have been elected to the State Senate, in opposition to the whig candidates. This is a great result, but only a shadow of what will come hereafter, when discomfited Taylorism shall find no foothold in Florida. What do Mr. Cabell and other whig functionaries and office-holders think of this?

BALTIMORE.—At an election in Baltimore, on the 10th inst., for one member to represent each Ward in the first branch of the City Council, resulted in the choice of two federal only, and 18 democrats.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—We publish below a table showing the position of parties in the next Congress. We copy the table from the Washington Union, which paper says "it has been submitted to a gentleman in Washington who keeps the run of these things." We presume it is nearly or quite correct.—The Journal of Commerce, however, has a similar table, which gives the whigs a majority of one. If we gain one in Mississippi, and one in Louisiana, which is very probable, we shall have, according to the Union's table, a majority of five in the House. At any rate the House will be very nearly balanced; and we look for a long and boisterous session. We predict but little business will be accomplished. The Senate is composed of 60 members—32 democrats, 24 whigs, and 2 free soilers. One vacancy in Alabama, and one in Illinois, which will be filled by democrats, and will make a democratic majority of 8 in that body.

THE GENERAL RESULT IN FIGURES.

NEW CONGRESS.	Free Soil.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Arkansas,	2	1	—	2	4
Alabama,	1	3	—	4	—
Connecticut,	1	—	—	—	—
Delaware,	1	—	—	—	—
Florida,	1	—	—	—	—
Georgia,	1	—	—	—	—
Illinois,	1	1	—	4	4
Indiana,	1	8	—	1	4
Iowa,	1	2	—	1	—
Maine,	2	6	—	1	6
Maryland,	3	3	—	4	2
Massachusetts,	—	2	—	—	2
Michigan,	—	2	—	—	2
Missouri,	—	1	—	—	1
New York,	32	1	—	23	11
New Jersey,	4	2	—	2	—
New Hampshire,	1	—	—	—	—
North Carolina,	6	3	—	10	10
Ohio,	1	10	—	6	4
Kentucky,	6	4	—	6	4
Pennsylvania,	2	8	—	17	—
Rhode Island,	—	7	—	1	7
South Carolina,	—	7	—	—	—
Tennessee,	—	7	—	—	—
Texas,	—	1	—	—	—
Virginia,	3	1	—	3	7
Vermont,	1	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin,	1	—	—	—	—
Total,	103	104	9	4	114

ASPECT OF THE NEW CONGRESS.

THE ELECTIONS TO TAKE PLACE.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
States,	—	—	—	—
Louisiana,	—	—	—	—
Monday, Nov. 5	—	—	—	—
Monday, Nov. 5	—	—	—	—
Thursday, Nov. 8	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts,	—	—	—	—
Monday, Nov. 12	—	—	—	—
Total to be elected	—	—	—	—
Elected, exclusive of free-soilers	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—

Democratic majority, without the free-soilers 60  
Majority of whigs over democrats free-soilers 54  
Actual democratic majority 1

FLORIDA.—The Hon. Thomas Brown, the new Governor of this State, who, we regret to say, is of the Federal stamp of politics, has entered upon his duties, and is now occupying the gubernatorial chair of Florida, in place of Gov. Mosely, Democrat, whose term has expired.

93-The last Chronicle has been furnished by a merchant of this town with a letter from his Jamaica correspondent, dated October 2nd, from which the following is an extract:

"The disputes which are now pending between the House of Assembly and the other branches of the Legislature, have caused a temporary suspension of the Import duty. In the absence therefore of any tariff (the old bill having expired yesterday), all goods, wares, and merchandises are entitled to entry free of Import duty."

93-The Republic, is the name of a new daily democratic paper, published in the City of New York. The free-soil doctrine receives no favor from the "Republic." The Editor says that they will "endeavor to unite every section of the Union, by discountenancing irritating local dissensions, new political issues, and dividing lines—firmly adhering to State rights, and taking as guides the principles which governed the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and other fathers of the old Republican party, and endeavoring to bring back to the country, the fidelity, good faith and justice to the Republic, which distinguished their administrations."

"It will aim to prevent all new issues of a dividing character, by looking to the Union and the whole Union; by discarding all constructions of the constitution not warranted by the constitution itself, and by carrying out party usages in harmony, honor and good faith; by avoiding centralization, undue influence, and proscription measures; by justice to ourselves and liberality to our opponents."

93-Some of the federal press complain most bitterly of the democrats for keeping the public advised of the proscription policy of the dynasty at Washington; and they blame the democratic press for not stating the number of democrats that are retained in office. Now, it is a well known fact, that not a land officer from Maine to the Rio Grande, and with very few exceptions, any other officer, where the office is worth having, but what the democrats have been removed and the rank and file of unprincipled federalists been put in their places. Even in Washington City, every democratic clerk in the departments has been removed, with the exception of a small number, that it was found absolutely impossible to do without.

But such is federalism—they wish to keep the people in the dark. It won't do, gentlemen—your treachery to the honest, tolling cry of the land has already been condemned by the masses of the people—your deceits can never last but for a day. We hope you will hereafter take warning from the past, and when you again go into the national contest, you will come out like honest federalists of old, and tell the people what they may depend upon if you are successful. Your treachery, and falsehoods, and no-party candidate for President, will not answer to delude the people of this Republic a second time.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.—The night of the 9th and morning of the 10th inst., was signalized by one of those bloody riots for which Philadelphia has gained a disgraceful notoriety. The chief actors in it belonged to those organized bands of ruffians who, under the name of "Killers," "Rangers," &c., have of late years infested some of the suburbs of the city, but more especially the district of Moyamensing. Taking advantage of the absence of the police, who were attending at the polls, for the purpose of preserving order, it being election day, a number of disorderly persons commenced an attack on a rather respectable house, kept by a mulatto, at the corner of Sixth and St. Mary's street, to which they set fire, and it, with some other buildings, was destroyed. The fire companies promptly repaired to the spot, but were driven off by the rioters, and several of them wounded. Some thirteen or fourteen persons were injured, four being killed on the spot, or so severely wounded that they have since died; the rest will soon recover. During the affray, fire arms and knives were freely used. Next morning the military were upon the ground, and the rioters, of course, dispersed. Several arrests have been made, but it is questionable whether any convictions will ensue, as it is almost impossible to obtain evidence against this gang, who overawe the district they infest. The military were on guard until Monday night last, and no one allowed to pass through the disturbed district.

Mr. Editor: At a meeting of the friends of Temperance, held in Reckitts Hall, on last Tuesday evening, for the purpose of re-organizing the Washington Temperance Society, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing three months, viz:

Joseph M. Tilly, President;  
James Harvey Smith, Vice Presidents;  
W. Howard,  
N. F. Brickhouse, Treasurer;  
Isaac Northrop, Secretary.

There is to be another meeting on next Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, at the same place; when and where all who may feel an interest in the prosperity of the sacred principles of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend. This spacious and convenient hall has been fitted up for the purpose, and it is to be hoped that our citizens, or at least those of them who may entertain friendly sentiments for this good cause, will demonstrate their sympathy for it by their presence at the future meetings of the association.

93-We see it stated that Mr. Calhoun is about publishing a treatise on the Elementary Principles of Government and the Constitution of the United States.

It is also stated that Mr. Webster has marked out the plan of a History of Gen. Washington's administration.

FLORIDA.—The Hon. Thomas Brown, the new Governor of this State, who, we regret to say, is of the Federal stamp of politics, has entered upon his duties, and is now occupying the gubernatorial chair of Florida, in place of Gov. Mosely, Democrat, whose term has expired.

93-The last Chronicle has been furnished by a merchant of this town with a letter from his Jamaica correspondent, dated October 2nd, from which the following is an extract:

"The disputes which are now pending between the House of Assembly and the other branches of the Legislature, have caused a temporary suspension of the Import duty. In the absence therefore of any tariff (the old bill having expired yesterday), all goods, wares, and merchandises are entitled to entry free of Import duty."

93-The Republic, is the name of a new daily democratic paper, published in the City of New York. The free-soil doctrine receives no favor from the "Republic." The Editor says that they will "endeavor to unite every section of the Union, by discountenancing irritating local dissensions, new political issues, and dividing lines—firmly adhering to State rights, and taking as guides the principles which governed the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and other fathers of the old Republican party, and endeavoring to bring back to the country, the fidelity, good faith and justice to the Republic, which distinguished their administrations."

"It will aim to prevent all new issues of a dividing character, by looking to the Union and the whole Union; by discarding all constructions of the constitution not warranted by the constitution itself, and by carrying out party usages in harmony, honor and good faith; by avoiding centralization, undue influence, and proscription measures; by justice to ourselves and liberality to our opponents."

93-Some of the federal press complain most bitterly of the democrats for keeping the public advised of the proscription policy of the dynasty at Washington; and they blame the democratic press for not stating the number of democrats that are retained in office. Now, it is a well known fact, that not a land officer from Maine to the Rio Grande, and with very few exceptions, any other officer, where the office is worth having, but what the democrats have been removed and the rank and file of unprincipled federalists been put in their places. Even in Washington City, every democratic clerk in the departments has been removed, with the exception of a small number, that it was found absolutely impossible to do without.

But such is federalism—they wish to keep the people in the dark. It won't do, gentlemen—your treachery to the honest, tolling cry of the land has already been condemned by the masses of the people—your deceits can never last but for a day. We hope you will hereafter take warning from the past, and when you again go into the national contest, you will come out like honest federalists of old, and tell the people what they may depend upon if you are successful. Your treachery, and falsehoods, and no-party candidate for President, will not answer to delude the people of this Republic a second time.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.—The night of the 9th and morning of the 10th inst., was signalized by one of those bloody riots for which Philadelphia has gained a disgraceful notoriety. The chief actors in it belonged to those organized bands of ruffians who, under the name of "Killers," "Rangers," &c., have of late years infested some of the suburbs of the city, but more especially the district of Moyamensing. Taking advantage of the absence of the police, who were attending at the polls, for the purpose of preserving order, it being election day, a number of disorderly persons commenced an attack on a rather respectable house, kept by a mulatto, at the corner of Sixth and St. Mary's street, to which they set fire, and it, with some other buildings, was destroyed. The fire companies promptly repaired to the spot, but were driven off by the rioters, and several of them wounded. Some thirteen or fourteen persons were injured, four being killed on the spot, or so severely wounded that they have since died; the rest will soon recover. During the affray, fire arms and knives were freely used. Next morning the military were upon the ground, and the rioters, of course, dispersed. Several arrests have been made, but it is questionable whether any convictions will ensue, as it is almost impossible to obtain evidence against this gang, who overawe the district they infest. The military were on guard until Monday night last, and no one allowed to pass through the disturbed district.

Mr. Editor: At a meeting of the friends of Temperance, held in Reckitts Hall, on last Tuesday evening, for the purpose of re-organizing the Washington Temperance Society, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing three months, viz:

Joseph M. Tilly, President;  
James Harvey Smith, Vice Presidents;  
W. Howard,  
N. F. Brickhouse, Treasurer;  
Isaac Northrop, Secretary.

There is to be another meeting on next Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, at the same place; when and where all who may feel an interest in the prosperity of the sacred principles of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend. This spacious and convenient hall has been fitted up for the purpose, and it is to be hoped that our citizens, or at least those of them who may entertain friendly sentiments for this good cause, will demonstrate their sympathy for it by their presence at the future meetings of the association.

93-We see it stated that Mr. Calhoun is about publishing a treatise on the Elementary Principles of Government and the Constitution of the United States.

It is also stated that Mr. Webster has marked out the plan of a History of Gen. Washington's administration.

FLORIDA.—The Hon. Thomas Brown, the new Governor of this State, who, we regret to say, is of the Federal stamp of politics, has entered upon his duties, and is now occupying the gubernatorial chair of Florida, in place of Gov. Mosely, Democrat, whose term has expired.

93-The last Chronicle has been furnished by a merchant of this town with a letter from his Jamaica correspondent, dated October 2nd, from which the following is an extract:

"The disputes which are now pending between the House of Assembly and the other branches of the Legislature, have caused a temporary suspension of the Import duty. In the absence therefore of any tariff (the old bill having expired yesterday), all goods, wares, and merchandises are entitled to entry free of Import duty."

93-The Republic, is the name of a new daily democratic paper, published in the City of New York. The free-soil doctrine receives no favor from the "Republic." The Editor says that they will "endeavor to unite every section of the Union, by discountenancing irritating local dissensions, new political issues, and dividing lines—firmly adhering to State rights, and taking as guides the principles which governed the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and other fathers of the old Republican party, and endeavoring to bring back to the country, the fidelity, good faith and justice to the Republic, which distinguished their administrations."

"It will aim to prevent all new issues of a dividing character, by looking to the Union and the whole Union; by discarding all constructions of the constitution not warranted by the constitution itself, and by carrying out party usages in harmony, honor and good faith; by avoiding centralization, undue influence, and proscription measures; by justice to ourselves and liberality to our opponents."

93-Some of the federal press complain most bitterly of the democrats for keeping the public advised of the proscription policy of the dynasty at Washington; and they blame the democratic press for not stating the number of democrats that are retained in office. Now, it is a well known fact, that not a land officer from Maine to the Rio Grande, and with very few exceptions, any other officer, where the office is worth having, but what the democrats have been removed and the rank and file of unprincipled federalists been put in their places. Even in Washington City, every democratic clerk in the departments has been removed, with the exception of a small number, that it was found absolutely impossible to do without.

But such is federalism—they wish to keep the people in the dark. It won't do, gentlemen—your treachery to the honest, tolling cry of the land has already been condemned by the masses of the people—your deceits can never last but for a day. We hope you will hereafter take warning from the past, and when you again go into the national contest, you will come out like honest federalists of old, and tell the people what they may depend upon if you are successful. Your treachery, and falsehoods, and no-party candidate for President, will not answer to delude the people of this Republic a second time.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.—The night of the 9th and morning of the 10th inst., was signalized by one of those bloody riots for which Philadelphia has gained a disgraceful notoriety. The chief actors in it belonged to those organized bands of ruffians who, under the name of "Killers," "Rangers," &c., have of late years infested some of the suburbs of the city, but more especially the district of Moyamensing. Taking advantage of the absence of the police, who were attending at the polls, for the purpose of preserving order, it being election day, a number of disorderly persons commenced an attack on a rather respectable house, kept by a mulatto, at the corner of Sixth and St. Mary's street, to which they set fire, and it, with some other buildings, was destroyed. The fire companies promptly repaired to the spot, but were driven off by the rioters, and several of them wounded. Some thirteen or fourteen persons were injured, four being killed on the spot, or so severely wounded that they have since died; the rest will soon recover. During the affray, fire arms and knives were freely used. Next morning the military were upon the ground, and the rioters, of course, dispersed. Several arrests have been made, but it is questionable whether any convictions will ensue, as it is almost impossible to obtain evidence against this gang, who overawe the district they infest. The military were on guard until Monday night last, and no one allowed to pass through the disturbed district.

Mr. Editor: At a meeting of the friends of Temperance, held in Reckitts Hall, on last Tuesday evening, for the purpose of re-organizing the Washington Temperance Society, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing three months, viz:

Joseph M. Tilly, President;  
James Harvey Smith, Vice Presidents;  
W. Howard,  
N. F. Brickhouse, Treasurer;  
Isaac Northrop, Secretary.

There is to be another meeting on next Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, at the same place; when and where all who may feel an interest in the prosperity of the sacred principles of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend. This spacious and convenient hall has been fitted up for the purpose, and it is to be hoped that our citizens, or at least those of them who may entertain friendly sentiments for this good cause, will demonstrate their sympathy for it by their presence at the future meetings of the association.

93-We see it stated that Mr. Calhoun is about publishing a treatise on the Elementary Principles of Government and the Constitution of the United States.

It is also stated that Mr. Webster has marked out the plan of a History of Gen. Washington's administration.

FLORIDA.—The Hon. Thomas Brown, the new Governor of this State, who, we regret to say, is of the Federal stamp of politics, has entered upon his duties, and is now occupying the gubernatorial chair of Florida, in place of Gov. Mosely, Democrat, whose term has expired.

93-The last Chronicle has been furnished by a merchant of this town with a letter from his Jamaica correspondent, dated October 2nd, from which the following is an extract:

"The disputes which are now pending between the House of Assembly and the other branches of the Legislature, have caused a temporary suspension of the Import duty. In the absence therefore of any tariff (the old bill having expired yesterday), all goods, wares, and merchandises are entitled to entry free of Import duty."

93-The Republic, is the name of a new daily democratic paper, published in the City of New York. The free-soil doctrine receives no favor from the "Republic." The Editor says that they will "endeavor to unite every section of the Union, by discountenancing irritating local dissensions, new political issues, and dividing lines—firmly adhering to State rights, and taking as guides the principles which governed the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and other fathers of the old Republican party, and endeavoring to bring back to the country, the fidelity, good faith and justice to the Republic, which distinguished their administrations."

"It will aim to prevent all new issues of a dividing character, by looking to the Union and the whole Union; by discarding all constructions of the constitution not warranted by the constitution itself, and by carrying out party usages in harmony, honor and good faith; by avoiding centralization, undue influence, and proscription measures; by justice to ourselves and liberality to our opponents."

93-Some of the federal press complain most bitterly of the democrats for keeping the public advised of the proscription policy of the dynasty at Washington; and they blame the democratic press for not stating the number of democrats that are retained in office. Now, it is a well known fact, that not a land officer from Maine to the Rio Grande, and with very few exceptions, any other officer, where the office is worth having, but what the democrats have been removed and the rank and file of unprincipled federalists been put in their places. Even in Washington City, every democratic clerk in the departments has been removed, with the exception of a small number, that it was found absolutely impossible to do without.

But such is federalism—they wish to keep the people in the dark. It won't do, gentlemen—your treachery to the honest, tolling cry of the land has already been condemned by the masses of the people—your deceits can never last but for a day. We hope you will hereafter take warning from the past, and when you again go into the national contest, you will come out like honest federalists of old, and tell the people what they may depend upon if you are successful. Your treachery, and falsehoods, and no-party candidate for President, will not answer to delude the people of this Republic a second time.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.—The night of the 9th and morning of the 10th inst., was signalized by one of those bloody riots for which Philadelphia has gained a disgraceful notoriety. The chief actors in it belonged to those organized bands of ruffians who, under the name of "Killers," "Rangers," &c., have of late years infested some of the suburbs of the city, but more especially the district of Moyamensing. Taking advantage of the absence of the police, who were attending at the polls, for the purpose of preserving order, it being election day, a number of disorderly persons commenced an attack on a rather respectable house, kept by a mulatto, at the corner of Sixth and St. Mary's street, to which they set fire, and it, with some other buildings, was destroyed. The fire companies promptly repaired to the spot, but were driven off by the rioters, and several of them wounded. Some thirteen or fourteen persons were injured, four being killed on the spot, or so severely wounded that they have since died; the rest will soon recover. During the affray, fire arms and knives were freely used. Next morning the military were upon the ground, and the rioters, of course, dispersed. Several arrests have been made, but it is questionable whether any convictions will ensue, as it is almost impossible to obtain evidence against this gang, who overawe the district they infest. The military were on guard until Monday night last, and no one allowed to pass through the disturbed district.

Mr. Editor: At a meeting of the friends of Temperance, held in Reckitts Hall, on last Tuesday evening, for the purpose of re-organizing the Washington Temperance Society, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing three months, viz:

Joseph M. Tilly, President;  
James Harvey Smith, Vice Presidents;  
W. Howard,  
N. F. Brickhouse, Treasurer;  
Isaac Northrop, Secretary.

There is to be another meeting on next Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, at the same place; when and where all who may feel an interest in the prosperity of the sacred principles of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend. This spacious and convenient hall has been fitted up for the purpose, and it is to be hoped that our citizens, or at least those of them who may entertain friendly sentiments for this good cause, will demonstrate their sympathy for it by their presence at the future meetings of the association.

93-We see it stated that Mr. Calhoun is about publishing a treatise on the Elementary Principles of Government and the Constitution of the United States.

It is also stated that Mr. Webster has marked out the plan of a History of Gen. Washington's administration.

FLORIDA.—The Hon. Thomas Brown, the new Governor of this State, who, we regret to say, is of the Federal stamp of politics, has entered upon his duties, and is now occupying the gubernatorial chair of Florida, in place of Gov. Mosely, Democrat, whose term has expired.

93-The last Chronicle has been furnished by a merchant of this town with a letter from his Jamaica correspondent, dated October 2nd, from which the following is an extract:

"The disputes which are now pending between the House of Assembly and the other branches of the Legislature, have caused a temporary suspension of the Import duty. In the absence therefore of any tariff (the old bill having expired yesterday), all goods, wares, and merchandises are entitled to entry free of Import duty."

93-The Republic, is the name of a new daily democratic paper, published in the City of New York. The free-soil doctrine receives no favor from the "Republic." The Editor says that they will "endeavor to unite every section of the Union, by discountenancing irritating local dissensions, new political issues, and dividing lines—firmly adhering to State rights, and taking as guides the principles which governed the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and other fathers of the old Republican party, and endeavoring to bring back to the country, the fidelity, good faith and justice to the Republic, which distinguished their administrations."

"It will aim to prevent all new issues of a dividing character, by looking to the Union and the whole Union; by discarding all constructions of the constitution not warranted by the constitution itself, and by carrying out party usages in harmony, honor and good faith; by avoiding centralization, undue influence, and proscription measures; by justice to ourselves and liberality to our opponents."

93-Some of the federal press complain most bitterly of the democrats for keeping the public advised of the proscription policy of the dynasty at Washington; and they blame the democratic press for not stating the number of democrats that are retained in office. Now, it is a well known fact, that not a land officer from Maine to the Rio Grande, and with very few exceptions, any other officer, where the office is







